

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN**

PETER C. JONES,

Petitioner,

v.

Case No. 11-CV-201

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS,

Respondent.

ORDER

On February 23, 2011, petitioner Peter C. Jones ("Jones") filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. According to his petition, Jones was convicted in Wisconsin state court of attempted armed robbery and first degree sexual assault of a child and sentenced to six years imprisonment for attempted armed robbery, followed by a consecutive sentence of seven years for first degree sexual assault of a child. Jones' petition appears to raise three claims, all challenging the computation of his sentence.

Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts authorizes a district court to conduct an initial screening of habeas corpus petitions and to dismiss a petition summarily where "it plainly appears from the face of the petition . . . that the petitioner is not entitled to relief." This rule provides the district court the power to dismiss both those petitions that do not state a claim upon which relief may be granted and those petitions that are factually frivolous. See *Small v. Endicott*, 998 F.2d 411, 414 (7th Cir. 1993). Upon an initial

Rule 4 review of habeas petitions, the court will typically analyze whether the petitioner has avoided statute of limitations bars, exhausted available state remedies, avoided procedural default, and set forth cognizable constitutional or federal law claims.

Here, it is clear from Jones's petition that he has failed to exhaust state remedies. The district court may not address the merits of the constitutional claims raised in a federal habeas petition "unless the state courts have had a full and fair opportunity to review them." *Farrell v. Lane*, 939 F.2d 409, 410 (7th Cir. 1991). Accordingly, a state prisoner is required to exhaust the remedies available in state court before a district court will consider the merits of a federal habeas petition. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A). If a federal habeas petition has even a single unexhausted claim, the district court must dismiss the entire petition and leave the petitioner with the choice of either returning to state court to exhaust the claim, or amending and resubmitting the petition to present only exhausted claims. See *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509, 510 (1982); *Rhines v. Weber*, 544 U.S. 269, 278 (2005). A prisoner exhausts his constitutional claim when he presents it to the highest state court for a ruling on the merits. *Simmons v. Gramley*, 915 F.2d 1128, 1132 (7th Cir. 1990). Once the state's highest court has had a full and fair opportunity to pass upon the merits of the claim, a prisoner is not required to present it again to the state courts. *Humphrey v. Cady*, 405 U.S. 504, 516 n.18 (1972).

In his petition, Jones admits that he did not exhaust his state remedies. Typically, the court would not dismiss a petition that appeared to lack exhaustion, but instead would allow the petitioner an additional opportunity to supplement his petition in order to demonstrate exhaustion. Such course of action is unnecessary in the instant case, as Jones concedes that his claims are not exhausted. Accordingly, dismissal of Jones's petition is required because he has failed to exhaust his claims in state court.

CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

Under Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, "the district court must issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant." To obtain a certificate of appealability under 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2), the applicant must make a "substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right" by establishing that "reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further." *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 336, 123 S. Ct. 1029, 154 L. Ed. 2d 931 (2003) (internal citations omitted). While Rule 11(a) permits a district court to direct the parties to submit arguments on whether a certificate of appealability should issue, additional argument is not necessary here. Given the record before the court, no reasonable jurist would find it debatable whether this

court was correct in its ruling on the present motion. As a consequence, the court must deny a certificate of appealability as to the petitioner's motion.

Accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED that petitioner's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Docket #1) be and the same is hereby **DENIED**; and

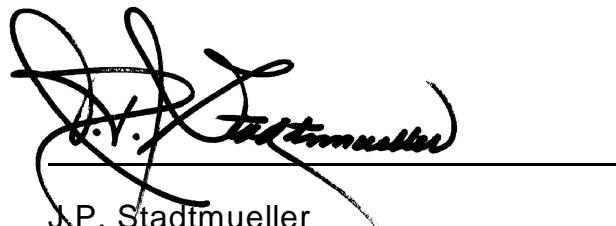
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that petitioner be and the same is hereby **DENIED** a Certificate of Appealability; and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this case be and the same is hereby **DISMISSED**;

The Clerk of the Court is directed to enter judgment accordingly.

Dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this 23rd day of March, 2011.

BY THE COURT:



J.P. Stadtmueller
U.S. District Judge

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J.P. Stadtmueller", is written over a horizontal line. Below the signature, the name "J.P. Stadtmueller" is printed in a standard font, followed by "U.S. District Judge".